Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

BROOKWOOD COMMUNITY (0326127)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Aqua North Carolina (Aqua) is pleased to present you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and the efforts made to protect our water resources. Aqua is committed to meet or exceed all Federal and State standards, ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or would like to learn more about your water system, please contact our Customer Service Department at 1-877-987-2782 during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday or visit our website at https://www.AquaWater.com.

Each of our community wells has a 100-foot protected area from potential sources of contamination. Our treatment process includes disinfection at each source, corrosion control, mineral control and filtration as needed.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants please call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for the contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The water that is used by this system is Groundwater and is located in Cumberland County.

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relatively susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate and Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for BROOKWOOD COMMUNITY (0326127) was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number of location of PCSs within the assessment area) and inherent vulnerability rating (i.e. characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). Assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)		
Source Name	**Susceptibility Rating**	**SWAP Report Date**
WELL #12	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #22	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #23	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #26	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #34	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #37	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #39	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #40	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #51	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #58	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #60	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #61	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #67	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #68	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #69	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #70	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #8	Higher	September 2020
WELL #80	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #81	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #85	Lower	September 2020
WELL #86	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #87	Moderate	September 2020
WELL #88	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for BROOKWOOD COMMUNITY (0326127) may be viewed on the web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600

Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on the website may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699, or email request to swap@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, PWSID and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919.707.9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Aqua routinely monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached table shows detections found for the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025 and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2025.

The following are terms and abbreviations used throughout this report:

Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Herbicide:

Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):

The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL):

Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Not-Applicable (N/A):

Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Non-Detects (ND):

Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Parts per million (ppm):

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb):

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L):

One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000

Pesticide:

Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):

Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA):

The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TEST RESULTS

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products - *For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly results, not a single sample result.							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb)	2025	80	N/A	1.52	ND – 1.52	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water (RAA)**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters (excluding Radon and Uranium) (pCi/L)	2024	15	0	5.8	ND – 5.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2024	50	0	6	ND - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. *The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	0	4.2	ND - 4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.5	ND - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2024	2	2	0.4	ND – 0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	4.097	ND - 6.99	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	2025	200	0	94	N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	2025	200	0	30	ND - 30	No	Breakdown of heptachlor

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2025	5	0	0.5795	ND - 0.5795	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

Disinfection Residual Summary							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Your Water (RAA)**	**Range**	**MRDL Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.18	0.19-2.47	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Units)	**Sample Date**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water (90th Percentile)**	**Range**	**Number of sites found above the AL**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0908	ND – 0.342	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.0	0	ND - 6	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data or have other CCR questions, please contact Aqua at 1-877-987-2782.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Aqua at 1-877-987-2782. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, visit www.aquawater.com/leadmap.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling During 2024-2025		
Contaminant	**Sample Dates**	**Range of Detections (ppt)**
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GENX)	2024 - 2025	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024 - 2025	ND - 63.3
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024 - 2025	ND - 25.6
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024 - 2025	ND - 1.7
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024 - 2025	ND - 39.3
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024 - 2025	ND - 27.5
Note: For additional information Please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas		
ND = Not Detected		

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2024-2025			
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range
Lithium (ppb)	2025	ND	ND – ND
PFBA (ppt)	2025	5.5	ND – 5.5
PFBS (ppt)	2025	28.2	ND – 28.2
PFHpA (ppt)	2025	7.8	ND – 7.8
PFHxA (ppt)	2025	13.4	ND – 13.4
PFHxS (ppt)	2025	14.3	ND – 14.3
PFOA (ppt)	2025	24	ND – 24
PFOS (ppt)	2025	27.4	ND – 27.4
PFPeA (ppt)	2025	13.5	ND – 13.5

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our Customer Service Department at 1.877.987.2782 during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

*This notice contains required or recommended regulatory language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice